

SPORTS

The USSR beat Greece in an Olympic qualifying game in Moscow and now leads the standings in its elimination group with three points from two games. Hungary has the same total but a worse goal difference and Bulgaria is third with two points.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev



SPORTSMEN FOR PEACE

Let the starting pistol shots be the only shots on earth. Let the struggle on the lanes, in gyms and on the green pitches of stadiums, be the only struggle for supremacy. Let our hands, which protect the Olympic flame, never know the feel of weapons — these appeals keyed a colourful sports festival held at Lawrence, Kansas, USA.

The USSR delegation was present at discussions of such pressing issues as peace, arms race limitation, detente and better contacts, sport included between the USA and the USSR.

Sportsmen for peace is the name of the organization which sponsored the festival. It was set up on November 6 last year, in Lawrence.

It was announced that the organization is national and aims to become international. Its goal is to help draw the world away from the nuclear brink and to put an end to the continued stockpiling of nuclear arms.

Hamburg wins through

West German Hamburg edged Italian Juventus 1-0 in the final of the football European Winners Cup, with the winners' Magalh scoring after eight minutes.

The crowd of 75,000 which crammed a new Olympic stadium in the Greek capital, where the local authorities are hoping to stage the 1996 Olympics, were disappointed by the performance of the two leading European clubs. The 30,000 Italian fans who had arrived there by specially chartered planes, kept silent through nearly the entire game, and even called their minions at the end.

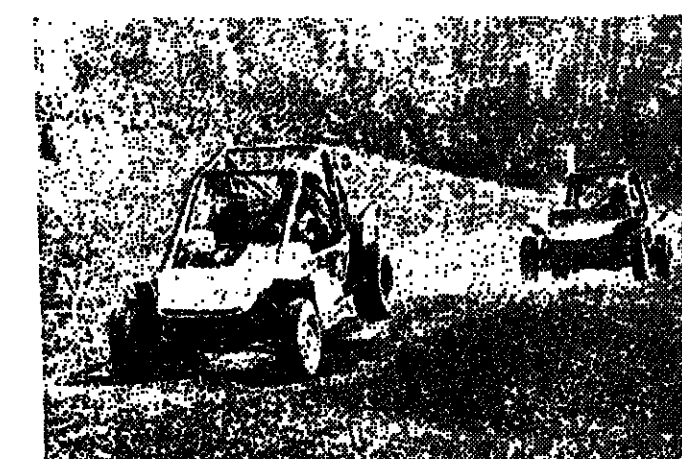
That was a game of nerves as the Romanian umpire had to stop scuffling players on several occasions.

The Italians, who had six world champions in their line-up failed to rally after the goal.

This was the sixth European Winners Cup final clinched by a single goal.

Tour over

Visiting Minsk Dynamo and a US football national drew 2-2 at Saint Louis, Missouri. Of the four games the guests have played this far they drew three and lost one.



Buggy motor races are becoming increasingly popular, providing a good spectacle in addition to wide scope for technical endeavour.

FINE JUMP

Margrita Buikené, 33, a Kaunas teacher, long jumped 700 cm, a 17 cm improvement on her personal record of 1981 which won her a national title. She competed in the 8th Summer Tournament of Lithuania in the Zalgiris stadium to become the seventh woman jumper in the world to have reached that mark.

Borg out of the running

For a whole decade tennis ace Björn Borg has delighted crowds in many countries. At the tender age of 15 he represented Sweden in the Davis Cup and rose to the occasion. His incredibly powerful serving and his indomitable will to win overpowered most of his opponents; many experts believe that there has never been a better player.

It seemed he was set for many years of victorious performances; but at 26 he has quit competitive sport and claims at best he will only appear in small exhibition tournaments.

It appears that the decade-long race for awards and prize money as well as contracts forcing him to play when he was actually played out did him in. He decided to take six months off but the standards of his game declined to such an extent that he began losing to inferior players.

According to France-Press, NBC have asked him to cover tennis tournaments.



Latvia—the winners of the 8th Summer Tournament of Soviet Nations.



FRESH WIN FOR LATVIAN BASKETBALL

The Latvia's women's side, whose mainstay was the country's most renowned TTT club from Riga, 19-time national winners and 18-time European Winners Cup holders, have won the 8th Summer Tournament of Soviet Nations title, their sixth yet in succession.

Basketball is very popular in that Baltic republic, and there is always abundant talent for the local coaches to pick from. Leningrad came second and Byelorussia third.

In summing up, national line-up head coach, Lydia Alexeyeva, pointed out that practically

all aspirants to the national side were up to the mark and there was good showing by up-and-coming players. She stressed the tournament evidenced steady basketball progress made in the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan.

The tournament helped coaches try out all the candidates to the national side, which will compete at an international tournament in Kansas City (USA) in late June, the world championship in Brazil on July 24-August 6, and the European championship in Hungary on September 11-18.

USSR PICKS UP COVETED TROPHY

The Alma-Ata Dynamo field hockey club have won the European Winners Cup defeating Holland's Klein Zwitserland 4-2 in the final.

GOAL OF THE SEASON

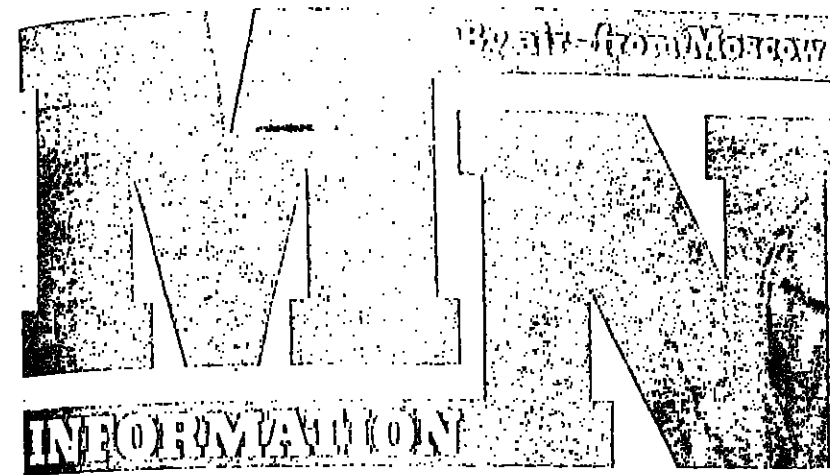
Henrik Christensen, Danish first division Lyngby football club goalkeeper, has, according to the local sports writers, made the history of this popular game.

Christensen scored the most awkward goal in the history of Danish football, wrote the "Tabloid B.T." newspaper. I have never seen anything like it in my life, charged the "Berlingske Tidende" football observer.

But the 23-year-old Christensen only ruefully sighs remembering the goal he netted in his own goal at the close of a game against the likes club in which his team led 2-0.

Christensen got the ball from a defenceman, decided to throw it out on to the pitch as hard as he could but instead threw it into his own net. Unbelievably he sat on the ground hiding his face in his hands, and for a whole minute the crowd was stunned into silence as no one could understand what had happened.

Vladimir MASHIN



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The People's March for Jobs-83 continues on its way to London. Columns of people, who fell victim to the economic policy of the Conservative government, are descending on the capital from various parts of the country. Even according to clearly understated official figures, there are now 3,200,000 unemployed in Britain. The photo shows marchers in the streets of Nottingham.

Photo TASS

REPRESENTATIVE FORUM

Paina (state of Bihar). Paina, the administrative centre of the Indian state of Bihar, is now the venue for a nation-wide conference of the Friends of the Soviet Union Society. Hundreds of delegates from all states and union territories of the country have arrived in the old city to attend this representative forum.

The forum is timed to coincide with the anniversary of the death of the first prime minister of independent India and great friend of the Soviet Union, Jawaharlal Nehru. Taking part at the society's invitation is also a Soviet delegation.

At the grand opening ceremony at the city central assembly hall, delegates gave an enthusiastic welcome to a message of greetings from Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Relations between the Soviet Union and India. It is stressed in the message, are a striking example of equitable and mutually profitable cooperation between states with differing social systems and levels of development. The long-lasting and time-tested friendship between the peoples of the two countries is an important factor in promoting world peace.

Society Chairman Professor Nurul Hasan told the gathering that the Indian people regard the Soviet Union as a trust worthy and reliable friend.

USA-USSR: MEETING BETWEEN PUBLIC REPRESENTATIVES

Minneapolis, Minnesota. There is no task more important than that of ending the arms race and establishing relations of mutual trust and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States. This was the unanimous opinion expressed at a meeting between representatives of the public from the two countries which has ended here.

It was organized by the Washington-based Institute for Policy Studies and the Union of Friendship Societies of Moscow, the USSR-USA Society and the Institute of US and Canadian Studies at the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Such meetings are both useful and necessary. They promote the development of mutual understanding between our

countries and help in the search for ways to remove the threat of nuclear war, said Markus Ruskin, one of the founders of the Washington Institute. Speaking about the Reagan administration's attitude to the arms race, he noted that although the White House has declared its desire to bring it to an end, the present leaders in Washington have shown no interest in a constructive dialogue or in an explicit end to the arms race. This, however, does not mean that the struggle for disarmament has no future. The more informed the American people become about the danger of the present policy being pursued by the White House, the more firmly will they demand an end to the arms race.

Message from Europe's religious figures

The participants in a Consultative Meeting of the Conference of European Churches, currently under way in Moscow, have sent a message to the heads of delegations from the states taking part in the Madrid Meeting. It reads as follows: "We request the heads of de-

legations from 35 nations to do everything possible to achieve in the near future a final accord on the basis of the common goal put forward by the religious states. Millions of Christians pray for a speedy and successful conclusion to the Madrid Meeting.

Round the Soviet Union

AN EXHIBITION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS DISCOVERED IN RECENT YEARS HAS OPENED AT RYAZAN HISTORICAL-ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM-RESERVE. The exhibits include bone axes, which were used 20,000 years ago by the "accountants" from Mescheriyskaya Valley, a place in the back of beyond, and the "Ryazan madonnas" dresses from the beginning of our age. All the exhibits were found and processed by expeditions from the Institute of Archaeology

(USSR Academy of Sciences), the Museum of History and the Ryazan Museum-Reserve. QUESTIONS OF ARCHITECTURAL STYLE DURING MASS-SCALE CONSTRUCTION WERE DISCUSSED AT THE 5TH PLenary MEETING OF THE BOARD OF THE USSR ARCHITECTS UNION, WHICH WAS HELD IN ALMA-ATA, CAPITAL OF KAZAKHSTAN (A REPUBLIC IN THE EAST OF THE COUNTRY). At the meeting, it was pointed out that the experience of building new residential districts in Moscow, Minsk, Alma-Ata and Vilnius, and new towns such as Novosibirsk and Shymkent (Kazakhstan) has proved that original microdistricts can be built even in this age of industrial house building.

Diplomats visit Volgograd

From our special correspondent A group of heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Moscow have visited Volgograd on a trip organized by the USSR Foreign Ministry.

The diplomats, who were in this Volg city for the first time met the mayor, visited the Mamayev Mound, a monument to the Battle of Stalingrad and one of the most imposing memorials of World War II, and saw documentaries about the legendary battle on the Volga.

Volgograd is twinned with Coventry, Dijon, Turin, Madrid, Hiroshima, Liège, Karlsruhe, Ostrava, and Port Said. The mayor, Vladimir Atopov, told the diplomats. We are especially glad to welcome representatives of other peoples on our soil. In this year now that we are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Battle of Stalingrad. Many international organizations are playing an active part in the public celebrations. Volgograd has been the venue of

a World United Towns Organization conference, of an International Concentration Camp Committee conference, etc.

After the historic battle the population of Stalingrad was reduced to 32,000; today the city has nearly a million inhabitants. Once totally ruined in just over 40 years, Volgograd has become most beautiful place, stressed Dmitri Zhurav, Bulgarian Ambassador, and doyen of the Moscow diplomatic corps.

When the people of Volgograd and all the Soviet people say we are for peace, this surely comes from within their hearts. People who have lived through such an ordeal, cannot be insincere, he emphasized.

Gennadiy LEONOV

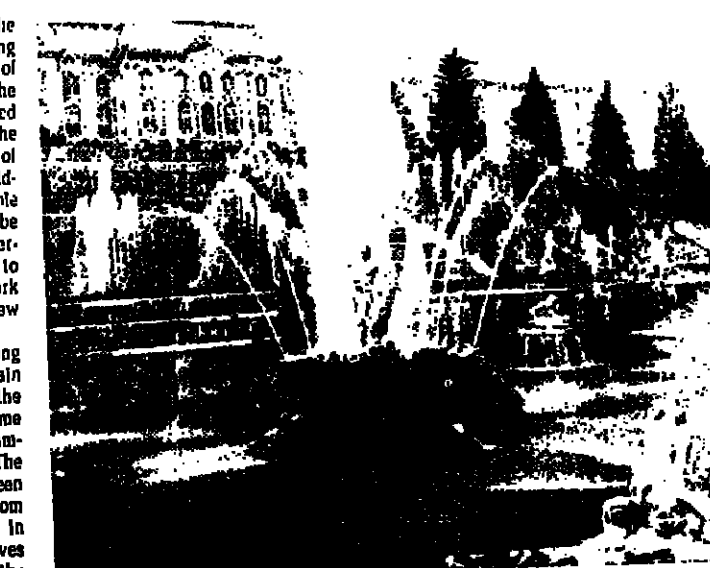
Volgograd

PETERGOF—PALACE OF FOUNTAINS

As the many fountains in the park went into action, sending crystal-clear powerful jets of water high into the air, the summer season was announced open at Peterhof, Peter the Great's Palace on the shores of the Gulf of Finland. This world-famous architectural ensemble celebrating its 250th anniversary. Visitors will be able to admire the restoration work completed in time for the new season.

For example, after a long "silence" the Marble Fountain has sprang back into life in the Alexander Park. To become water-work No. 145 in the famous Peterhof hydrosystem. The original tiled stove have been restored to the Cavalier Room in the Grand Palace. These stoves were an important part of the interior decor of Russian reception rooms at the time of Rasputin.

The Peterhof ensemble is also a unique museum boasting rare



collections of 18th-20th-century Russian china and pottery and of Belgian art. Soon also to be seen there will be unique sculptures from the Sanssouci Palace-Museum in Potsdam.

Photo by Pavel Lobov

OBITUARY

ARVIDS J. PELSE



It is with a feeling of profound grief that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers announce the death of Arvids J. Pelse, who died on May 29 following a severe illness. Arvids J. Pelse was an outstanding Party and Soviet state, military and political leader, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Committee for the Party Control at the CPSU Central Committee, and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Supreme Soviet and to the Supreme Soviet of the Latvian SSR.

Arvids J. Pelse was elected to the 20th and 22nd-28th Congresses of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The 22nd-28th CPSU Congress elected him Member of the CPSU Central Committee. In 1968, A. Pelse was elected Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Committee for the Party Control at the CPSU Central Committee. He was elected deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 2nd-10th convocations and also deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet and to the Supreme Soviet of the Latvian SSR.

In each party and state post he occupied, A. Pelse devoted all his efforts, his great experience and knowledge, to selfless service to the great ideals of Marxism-Leninism.



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Daniel Ortega on United States' policy in Central America

New York. American policy in Central America has been described as irresponsible and aggressive by Daniel Ortega, Coordinator of the Governing Council for the Government of National Reconstruction, in Nicaragua.

In an interview to "Time" magazine, he stressed that the main aim of Washington's policy in Central America was to overthrow the Sandinista government and eliminate the

revolutionary achievements in Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan leader dismissed as absurd the Washington administration allegation concerning a "communist threat" in the Western Hemisphere. He pointed out that the United States declares "communist" any government in Latin America if it protects the natural resources of its country and opts for an independent policy.

SALAH KHALAF ON THE MIDDLE EAST

Kuwait. The principal Soviet position on the Middle East has been praised by Salah Khalaf (Abu Nidal), a prominent Palestinian leader who is member of the Central Committee of the El FATH organization.

The Soviet Union is playing a positive role in the region, he told journalists here. This role consists in the all-round support that the USSR gives to Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization among others.

TRAITOR SENTENCED TO DEATH

Warsaw. The trial has ended at the Warsaw Military District Court of Zdzislaw Najer, a former research assistant at Warsaw University, who has been abroad since December 1981.

At present, Najer is in charge of the so-called Polish section of "Radio Free Europe" in Munich. He is accused of espionage in favour of the United States.

According to the PAP news agency report, the Warsaw Military District Court has passed the death sentence on Zdzislaw Najer in his absence and ruled that his civil rights be withdrawn and his property confiscated.

VIEWPOINT

USA: ARMS TRADE AS POLICY

According to official estimates, last year the United States sold a record 24,500 million dollars' worth of weapons abroad. Earlier, too, the USA was a key world arms exporter. Suffice it to say that in the period after World War II it accounted for over half of world arms exports. Lately, however, its weapons trade has reached an altogether unprecedented scale.

Among the new aspects characterizing the US administration's approach to the arms trade is a more overt emphasis on its use as an important component of foreign policy as outlined in the President Reagan July 1981 directive. This lifted export restrictions on arms and emphasized that greater use should be made of them in bolstering the military power of the American allies in stabilizing pro-American regimes and suppressing the national liberation movements.

We have graphic examples of how this policy is being carried out.

There has been a marked rise in the export of arms to Israel, which acts as America's military club in the struggle against the Arab peoples opposed to American military strategic plans in the Middle East. The Israeli military are using American weapons

in their continued and monstrous destruction of long-suffering Lebanon, which is in fact a proving ground for new types of American arms like palm, cluster and incendiary bombs, phosphorous and napalm ammunition, various poisons, special-design bullets, and vacuum ammunition. The 1983 US budget has set aside 2,500 million dollars in military aid for Israel, while the total amount of American arms supplied it over the past decade is in excess of 14,000 million dollars.

Well under way is the accelerated build-up of the military potential of Pakistan, which has been assigned the role of a pro-American power centre in the region similar to that played by Iran under the late Shah. In addition to providing Pakistan with military aid worth 3,200 million dollars, Washington has announced its decision to sell Pakistan another 1,300 million dollars' worth of weapons, including 40 F-16 fighters of the latest design capable of carrying nuclear arms.

1984 saw the biggest deal in arms' trade history: as the United States contracted to supply Saudi Arabia with military hardware — including AWACS planes, F-16 fighters, tanks, artillery and other weapons to the

Alexei FYODOROV

ture of nearly 9,000 million dollars. Sticking to its tactics of penetrating foreign territory, America is infiltrating its own personnel to man Saudi military bases under the pretext that they are needed to service equipment sold.

Only recently, in exchange for weapons sales the USA got Somalia, Kenya, Oman and Sudan to agree to the use of their territory by American troops.

Aware of the danger presented by the national liberation movements in Latin America and South Africa to the domination of American monopolies, which are rapaciously plundering the natural riches of these countries and crudely exploiting their people, the Reagan administration gives arms to the ultra-reactionary dictatorships in Guatemala, El Salvador, Paraguay and Chile — which use them for mass terror and murder — and to the racist regime of South Africa which utilizes them to suppress the national liberation movement both in its country and in neighbouring Namibia and against independent African states.

A characteristic trait of American arms sales is their gravitation towards developing countries, which last year accounted for two-thirds of the total Amer-

ican arms sales (15,000 million out of a total 21,500 million dollars). The goods sold are undergoing structural changes — relatively cheap but outdated weapon systems are giving way to advanced and costly ones. A Congressional report by the Policy Committee of the Democratic Party noted that the Reagan administration has set a record not just in terms of the amount of foreign military sales and their cost but also in the quality of the arms sold, which include the latest American weapons, and in the number of countries receiving access to American arms and other military hardware. The report also noted that the Reagan administration has set a record in the number of countries receiving access to American arms and other military hardware. The report also noted that the Reagan administration has set a record in the number of countries receiving access to American arms and other military hardware.

A study of the appropriations for the 1983 fiscal year and the administration's fiscal requests for 1984 led the authors of the report to conclude that these two years will also be record-breakers in all the above categories.

Clearly all this is in line with the critical priorities of the American foreign policy and military strategy outlined in the Reagan directive. The entire world would stand to gain from a ban being put on all arms race channels, on arms supplies to volatile areas, reactionaries, as well as to countries committing aggression or out to derive profit from aggression already committed. In this respect a resumption of the Soviet-American talks on limiting conventional arms sales and deliveries suspended by the American side in 1979 would be of utmost significance. An agreement on this problem what is more would facilitate international détente.



Drawing by N. Shcherbakov

WEINBERGER IN FRG

Bonn. On May 30, the American defense Secretary Casper Weinberger arrived in Bonn at the invitation of the West German Minister of Defence Manfred Wörner. It has been announced that C. Weinberger is to be briefed on the combat preparedness of the West German Army and on the level of training of West German soldiers.

From reports in West German newspapers it appears that the American secretary's visit is more than a familiarization tour. It is rather one of a series of actions taken by the American administration to put pressure on West Germany in order to grip it still tighter in the vice of the notorious Atlantic solidarity, and to secure un-

conditional support by Bonn for Washington's militaristic course, including such matters as the implementation of NATO's sinister decisions to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The well-known magazine "Der Spiegel" reported shortly before the visit that C. Weinberger was to bring to Bonn a detailed schedule for the deployment of nuclear missiles. The Pentagon has already carried out extensive preparation work to the end. The Weinberger plan provides for the first 18 Pershing-2s to be manufactured before the end of this year and to be delivered to American bases in West Germany on board American planes.

The American side, acting in haste, devised and imposed on the participants of the summit, the so-called joint statement which reaffirms Washington's and NATO's resolve to deploy a new generation of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. It is noted here that this document has been signed by Japan, although that country has nothing to do with NATO. The authors of the statement note that they categorically oppose the British and French nuclear forces being taken into account in the solution of the problem of building nuclear armaments in Europe. In essence this approach to obtaining unilateral-sided military advantages.

WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT

Williamsburg, Virginia. The summit meeting of seven major capitalist countries has laid bare the acute differences between them in economic and currency matters.

France, Italy and a number of other countries protested at the enormous budget deficits generated by colossal military expenditure and at the high interest rates and the artificially raised rate of exchange enjoyed by the American dollar. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer G. Howe told his American counterpart D. Reagan that this policy threatens the West European economies with auto-

Appearing on CBS television A. Greenspan, a prominent economist and former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, stressed that such complicated matters as budget deficits, unemployment and international trade could not be solved by the summit. He added that the partners were so causing the United States to export recession to the West European countries.

Having failed in its attempts to achieve unity among the allies in economic matters, the Reagan administration hastened to channel the discussion at the summit along a more familiar military course.

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Son to be returned to Soviet parents rules Illinois court

Washington. The Supreme Court of the state of Illinois has carried a ruling which confirms the absolute rightness of the actions taken by the American authorities who for the past three years have denied the right and Anna Polovchak the right to be reunited with their son, Vladimir.

This dramatic story began in 1980, when the Polovchaks for family left the Soviet Union for the United States at the invitation of their relatives. It was then that the American authorities decided on the following outrageous step: they organized Vladimir's "flight" from his parents and gave "political asylum" to the 12-year-old boy.

Over the past three years, the Polovchaks have repeatedly applied to the most diverse departments demanding that their kidnapped son be returned to them. This demand was supported by the American Civil Liberties Union which described the actions taken by the authorities as being in direct violation of the Helsinki Accords. Only of the Helsinki Accords which provide for the reunification of families who have been separated by war. The Illinois Supreme Court stresses that the rights of the children to be reunited with their parents are invalid, since they are among other things, illegitimate children of a woman who served and struggled for the



FACTS and EVENTS

① The Common Market countries have refused to comply with the request of the developing countries that they be given 40 million dollars as recompense for damage suffered as a result of falling prices for certain goods manufactured by them.

② The Reagan administration has decided to lift its embargo on selling 73 F-16 fighters to Israel, together with spare parts. A special US Ministry of Defense memorandum says that the White House has submitted an official request to Congress for the delivery. The total sum involved in the deal, it is noted in the document, is 2,700 million dollars.

③ Leader of Canada's New Democratic Party J. Edward Broadbent castigated the Pentagon's plans to test its cruise missile in Canada's Alberta province and urged the Canadian government to reject such tests.

④ The US national debt mainly incurred through inordinate military spending has reached a mammoth figure, as the administration's request to raise the debt "ceiling" to 1,389,000 million dollars has been met.

⑤ NATO is to hold major air force exercises between 6 and 10 June in Central Europe. According to the NATO Supreme Allied Command in Europe, taking part in the manoeuvres, code-named Central Enterprise-83 will be planes from Belgium, Canada, the United States, Great Britain, the FRG and the Netherlands.

⑥ The resignations have been announced in Washington of four more top-ranking officials of the US Environment Protection Agency, including two deputy directors. Twelve leading officials have resigned from the agency including the former director Anne Burford.

Swedish Centre Party for N-free zone

Stockholm. The leaders of the Swedish Centre Party support the idea of a nuclear-free zone in the North of Europe. Sweden must make an active contribution to the efforts to have the European North declared a zone free from nuclear weapons, reads a declaration issued by this most influential Swedish party.

The document also supports the demand to freeze nuclear arsenals throughout the world.

DRUG TRAFFIC PLANE INTERCEPTED IN COLOMBIA

Bogotá. The authorities in Colombia have intercepted an American plane which had illegally crossed into the country's airspace. It was forced to land by Colombian Air Force jet fighters at the San Juan del Cesar Airport, in the Department

of Guaviare. The plane was pursued for more than 45 minutes before it landed. During the investigation that followed it was discovered that the plane had flown in to pick up a regular consignment of drugs.

Tell-tales wrapped on the knuckle

Washington. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has ordered a clamp-down on contacts between Pentagon officials and newspapermen, as some of the department's high-placed officers are noted for their propensity to blurt out things the Pentagon would prefer to keep secret from the public.

Among those severely reprimanded were Secretary of the Navy J. Lehman and Assistant Secretary of Defense L. Korb.

America steps up arms sales to Taipei

New York. "The New York" reports from Taipei that in 1984 the Reagan administration is planning to supply Taiwan with arms worth 780 million dollars.

Butter, the American press has reported that the US State Department was preparing a new programme for the supply of arms and military technology to Taiwan in 1984. "The Washington Post" noted that this would be the biggest arms

The former was particularly outspoken in his recent disclosures to the press of a programme dedicated to an unprecedented build-up in American naval power and of plans to mass up big American naval aircraft carrier task forces near the Soviet shores.

These plans are in fact so provocative that the Pentagon would have liked to keep them to itself.

deal to have been concluded between the Reagan administration and Taiwan. Government officials expect the deal to provide for additional deliveries of anti-aircraft missiles, anti-submarine weapons and other hardware.

According to the "Washington Post", China has repeatedly accused the Reagan administration of exceeding the previous level of arms supplies to Taiwan.

Their youth and springtime help conceal the seriousness of the situation in which these girls from Hamburg, like most working women in West Germany, find themselves. Taking part in a demonstration in answer to an appeal from the Democratic Women's Initiative Organization, they are attracting public attention to the age-old problem of equal rights for women which in many spheres of life have yet to be attained.

Science and technology

HEATED LOCKS

According to the "New Scientist" of London the West German firm Schöller has started to manufacture a device which protects car locks from freezing. The gadget consists of an electric heating spiral connected to a storage battery, and switches which turn on the apparatus when the car doors are locked, and the outside temperature is below freezing point. It also has a time switch which disconnects the apparatus at regular intervals.

RECTANGULAR

TOMATO

AND CUCUMBER

Western selection agronomers are now working on producing rectangular-shaped vegetables. Dr. Clarence Rich from Missouri University has already produced "cube" potatoes and is now experimenting on similar shaped carrots and beetroots. In Britain, the first ever rectangular tomatoes and cucumbers have been grown, while in Australia — pineapples. Specialists believe that vegetables and fruit shaped like this are far more convenient for transportation, storage and processing. Besides, they produce fewer peelings.

HIMALAYAS

ON THE MOVE

The entire gigantic mass of the Himalayas is moving about two centimetres northwards a year. This has been established by an expedition of Chinese scientists after lengthy observations of the area.

OF INTEREST

Carpet-generator

Children are ever fond of running and jumping even during breaks between classes at school. But inventors have found a way of harnessing this over-ready source of energy. They proposed covering floors in schools with a device having a special layer that can be stepped on. This layer would be made of a material that would generate electricity when stepped on. The electricity generated would be used to power a small motor which would in turn power a small generator which would produce a small amount of electricity. This electricity would be used to power a small light bulb which would illuminate the area. This would be a simple and effective way of harnessing the energy of children's movements.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

WEREWOLVES COME TOGETHER

Commenting on a recent reunion of the former men and officers of the first SS tank corps which incorporated the Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler and the Hitler-Jugend divisions, in the Bad Hatzfeld town hall, ZVESTIA's Bonn correspondent A. Grigoryants points out that these crack Hitler troops, and the whole of the SS, were condemned as criminals at the Nuremberg Trials. But this does not prevent the former SS men in West Germany from uniting in "veteran alliances" and holding regular reunions to which the authorities frequently turn a blind eye even sometimes going as far as providing protection for such meetings.

While the SS thugs were celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler division and swaggering about their exploits to glorify the fatherland, the police were busy barring access to the hall to protesting citizens. Nor is it without significance that for the first time the reunion was arranged to coincide with a demonstration by young neo-Nazis, Grigoryants comments.

Public opinion in West Germany regards the Bad Hatzfeld gathering as an alarming symptom of a nation-wide swing to the right, at the same time the vigorous public outcry against it has shown that democratic circles in the country are determined to ward off the neonazi danger.

AMERICAN BASES IN THE PACIFIC

The Pacific is now a home to the second most important American armed grouping, numbering nearly a hundred warships, including aircraft carriers, nuclear submarines, and almost a thousand war planes, writes Major-General R. Si-monyan, D. Sc. (Military), in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. In addition, the United States has nearly 130 military bases in Japan, a network of bases and nuclear weapon stockpiles in South Korea, and of naval and air bases in several South-East Asian nations, the General points out.

Washington is planning to link up the American-Japanese military alliance with the American-South Korean alliance as well as with the biggest imperialist bloc—NATO, spurring Japan on to enter it — to begin with as an "associated member." Nor has the United States given up its plans of turning ASEAN countries like Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia into accomplices of its military adventures.

Clearly, the paper continues, Washington's base and bloc strategy is becoming increasingly prominent in its expansionist plans for American world supremacy.

POLITICAL BALANCING ACT

The political situation in the Middle East has taken a turn for the worse rather than for the better in the wake of the agreement signed between Lebanon and Israel, writes V. Mityev in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. If anything, the situation there has become even more tense. True, in Washington they are pretending that they are not particularly worried over either the Syrian and Palestinian troops will withdraw from Lebanon, and whether the agreement will be implemented. Voices can be heard saying that in either case the United States will emerge as top dog.

It is calculated in Washington that even if the Syrian and Palestinian troops are withdrawn from Lebanon and the agreement implemented, Israel will still maintain its military presence in the south of Lebanon, indeed the United States may even be able to expand it. Should the Palestinians and the Syrians stay on in the country blocking the implementation of the agreement, Washington will use this factor to justify building up its presence in Lebanon, speculating on the possibility of Israeli provocation against the Syrian and Palestinian troops. This stratagem shows up the American stance as a political balancing act and exposes the irresponsibility and adventurism of the American Middle East policies, stresses the author.

CMEA: STRATEGY FOR THE 80s

Writing in the KOMMUNIST magazine, Academician O. Bogomolov analyses the economic activities of CMEA member-countries.

Thanks to the policy of socialist economic integration the CMEA has already achieved a very high degree of interaction between the national economies of its member-countries. Between 1970 and 1980, the other CMEA countries received 330 million tonnes of conventional fuel from the Soviet Union. In turn, these countries are major suppliers to the USSR of machines, equipment, and consumer goods.

The strategic task for the 80s consists in still greater economic integration, and this consists CMEA countries with further specific goals. The most important of these is industrialization, requiring substantial changes both in the mechanism for managing CMEA national economies as well as in the structure of their various branches and technological bases. One of the main trends in economic strategy for most CMEA countries in the 80s consists in reducing the relative number of industries and technologies requiring large amounts of materials and energy.

Twenty-four

years too late!

It has taken twenty-four years for a postcard mailed from the Indian town of Ludhiana to reach the town of Fasilka, two hundred kilometres away. On May 8, 1980, an "invitation" of Ludhiana sent a card to his friend saying that he would be attending him in Hardwar. Where the postcard which was delivered on May 8, this year, has been in the interval (somebody's mystery).

The invitation, received twenty-four years later, was filed in Ludhiana's post office as a "lost" letter. It was found by a postman who was looking for a letter to a friend of his.

High price

for love of antiquity

Peter Smith, of Britain, has had to pay dear for his love of antiquity. Found guilty of being too pious, he has been sentenced to pay a 30-pound fine. The impeccable judge found his defence on a hole in his licence plate. When the Romans overran the country, Peter's ancestors had been warned to hide their valuables in the ground. Peter's ancestors had done so, but the Romans had found them. Peter's ancestors had been warned to hide their valuables in the ground. Peter's ancestors had done so, but the Romans had found them.

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● THE NEW PURIFICATION COMPLEX HAS ENABLED WASTE WATER TO BE REUSED BY THE CHEMICAL ENTERPRISES OF YEREVAN, THE CAPITAL OF ARMENIA (A REPUBLIC IN THE TRANSCAUCASUS). Microorganisms ensure the neutralization of organic compound dissolved in drained water. After thermal treatment, the still which forms a sediment, is used as granules to cultivate the land. The complex has returned more than 40,000 cu m of water to the technical water supply system of the city.

● THE FIRST STAGE OF BUILDING HYDROTECHNICAL FACILITIES ON THE RESERVOIR OF THE KIZHNEKAMSK HYDRO-POWER STATION (NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION) HAS BEEN COMPLETED. Dams totaling 180 km in length are being built on the banks of the Kama River to protect oil fields, fertile agricultural land and meadows, the towns and villages of the autonomous republics of Tataria, Udmurtia and Bashkirs from floods.

● VAST TERRITORIES IN THE FLOODLANDS OF THE LARGE NORTHERN RIVERS VARZUGA AND PANA HAVE BEEN PLACED UNDER STATE PROTECTION. A 40,000 hectare reserve has been set up here. Quiet zones have been established in the spawning areas of salmon and other industrial salmon species. The safety of vegetation has been ensured on sections stretching hundreds of kilometres along the coastline of the White Sea.

● THE WORKS OF ANCIENT CLAY TOY MASTERS HAVE BEEN GIVEN A NEW LEASE OF LIFE BY THEIR MODERN COLLEAGUES—CRAFTSMEN FROM THE VILLAGE OF KHLUDNEVO, IN KALUGA REGION. An exhibition has opened in the Dumihtsi settlement, displaying dozens of toy whistles, each making a sound. An optional department where children can learn how to make clay toys has opened in the children's district art school.

MOSCOW'S TEACHERS CLUB



The young Muscovites in our photo (left) have come to this old mansion in Pushchinskaya St for a very particular reason—the building contains Moscow's Teachers Club. Yelena Krylova, Olga Korotkova and Anna Yakimova, recent graduates from a teachers' training school, now work at primary school. Sergei Romanov teaches physics, while Lyudmila Garina is in her fourth year at the Moscow Pedagogical Institute.

The profession of teaching, it is often said, has much in common with that of acting, and this is why there is a particularly lively atmosphere when the Club is visited by Moscow actors. Indeed club members

not infrequently appear on the stage themselves: for over forty years now the Teachers Club has run a French language theatre which has acquired quite a reputation for itself, and an English language theatre was started more than 20 years ago. The people's theatre is also popular. Many, like literature teacher Valentina Kirsanova (right), come to the Teachers Club to study music. The Club also has an opera and two vocal groups, a symphony orchestra, and a ballroom dancing group.

Text and photos by Georgi Strelnikov



Alazan works for agriculture

The Alpine Alazan River in Azerbaijan (Transcaucasian Republic) has started working for agriculture. A large mechanized irrigation system has been put into operation near Zakataly. It helped increase the area of irrigated lands in the large agricultural complex which lies on the southern slopes of the Greater Caucasus by more than 2,000 hectares.

According to specialists, consistent irrigation will increase the areas yield by an average of 25 per cent.

In the current five-year plan period (1981-85) Azerbaijan is to cultivate 80,000 hectares of irrigated land—nearly twice as much as in the preceding five years.

THE ORE OF DEEP LEVELS

The lower level of the Grekhovskiy pit in Kazakhstan has started to operate. By the end of this five-year period it will be the main raw material base of the Zyrvanovskiy lead works. The initial hundreds of tonnes of ore, mined at a depth of 300 metres, have been sent to the concentration mill.

The builders of the underground complex used an effective method of building a vertical well through which raw ore from the faces will be supplied to crushing machines. Steel prefabricated segments rather than monolithic concrete are being used for its lining.

The advantage of this new method is that the metallic lining can withstand blows of many tonnes, and serve without repairs for a long time. The monolith had to be renewed annually. This will ensure that the operation of underground transport conveyor is not interrupted.

ever, specialists have recently worked out original projects of earthquake-proof prefabricated and monolithic houses and a powerful production centre has been set up to build them.

Nearly half a million people will be improving their housing conditions in Kirghizia during this five-year period. Building multistorey houses will help fulfil this major social task.

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION IN KIRGHIZIA

Architects and builders of Kirghizia (a Central Asian republic) have passed over from experimental to the mass-scale construction of multistorey buildings. The first 16 storey houses are now being built in the capital, Frunze. Local building industries have started to mass-produce reinforced concrete constructions for them.

The possibilities of expanding many of the cities have been almost exhausted in

Kirghizia, since 80 per cent of its territory is covered with mountains. For example, the residential blocks of Frunze, Osh, Talas and Naryn have almost reached the foothills. In order to make rational use of the land and diversify the architectural appearance of residential areas multistorey houses will now be built on a larger scale. Until now it was restricted by the region's tendency to earthquakes. How-

seases, proving to be of great help in experimental medicine.

This monument of the monkey has become the USSR's second memorial to an animal. The first was founded in Leningrad in the research institute where the world famous physiologist Academician Ivan Pavlov worked. The monument is of a dog—the animal which helped solve many secrets involving the problems of the highest human nervous activity.

FOLK MEDICINE AND NEW DRUGS

What herbs were used by the ancient Oriental doctor? This question has now been answered, writes MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA.

For several years, specialists from the Far Eastern Scientific Centre at the USSR Academy of Sciences collected folk cures during special expeditions they mounted to Far Eastern countries. They brought back with them dozens of plants often mentioned for treating in Oriental medicine. Oriental remedies for ailments that are hard to cure, such as diabetes, cancer, and sterility have also come to light. The newspaper stresses that, as a result of the research, it is now known with which herbs it is best to work. It is now known with which herbs it is best to work. It is now known with which herbs it is best to work.

MEMORIAL TO THE MONKEY

Sukhumi, the capital of the Soviet Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, is located on the Black Sea coast of Georgia. There lies the famous monkey reserve which is visited by curious tourists. It is not just a tourist attraction though but the site of the Institute of Experimental Pathology and Therapy of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR. SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA writes that an unusual bronze memorial of a hammy-faced baboon will soon be erected there—representing the largest family of monkeys living on the reserve. Why do they build a monument to a monkey? The explanation is shown by the long list of diseases cured on the pedestal. Plague and cholera, measles and diphtheria, hypertension and leukemia. The monkeys have been invariably cooperative with physicians and researchers who are fighting these di-

SOIL BECOMES FERTILE

Donbass, an important industrial area in the Ukraine, produces at least 100,000,000 tonnes of coal every year. According to IZVESTIA, Donbass has a large concentration of industry and urban population in a relatively

HOME NEWS

Places to visit

Vladimir: a pearl in the Golden Ring

Vladimir, one of Russia's oldest cities, is getting ready to celebrate its 875th anniversary. The city is famous for its monuments, museums and protected areas.

Churches have been built here for eight centuries decorated by anonymous artists with breath-taking mosaics, frescoes and masterpieces of applied art.

Since time immemorial the city has been surrounded by moats and fortifications. The total length of these walls was 12 kilometres. The city was entered through the Golden Gates: huge oak doors covered with gilded copper sheets.

The Cathedral of the Assumption, the symbol of Medieval Russia's power and of its high standards of culture, towers on the high bank of the Klyazma River. The cathedral was rebuilt several times but the extraordinary beautiful main facade has remained intact. The inside walls of the cathedral were painted in 1408 by the famous icon master, Andrei Rublev.



famous icon master, Andrei Rublev. The Cathedral of St. Demetrius is noted for its stately and grand proportions. It has wonderful white stone carvings. The bell-tower added to the

Cathedral of the Assumption in 1810, is a prominent landmark of the city. As many as 1.6 million tourists visit Vladimir, a pearl of Medieval Russian architecture, each year.

CANADIAN PINES TAKE TO THE TAIGA

The Canadian pine has adjusted well to conditions in the Russian North where it grows as fast as in its homeland. From the 1,500 seedlings, planted on the Arkhangelsk forestry plantation, will come the future groves of Canadian pines in the northern taiga.

Experts at the Arkhangelsk research institute for forest and forest chemistry have thus achieved an important practical step forward in the introduction of the industrial forest-growing techniques. The timber-producing processes involved can be compared to the production of agricultural crops. Every "harvesting" of the forestry plantations will be followed by the planting a new generation of fast-growing trees.

Forestry experts believe that by the end of the century the Canadian pine will outnumber the other less-productive varieties of the tree growing in the European North.

SUBSIDIZED HOLIDAYS

The first batch of holiday-makers—war and labour veterans—has arrived at the recreation centre run by the Proletarskiy Znamya match factory. At their disposal are well-appointed cottages, a canteen, a film hall, a sauna and Russian baths built on the steep banks of the Vol-

khov River. Anglers and those favouring river trips can make use of the centre's boat station. There are now dozens of similar recreation centres at scenic spots in the Novgorod Region, where factory and office workers can spend their holidays at special rates.

Souvenir for the millionth visitor

Donetsk miner Sergei Pomin, the millionth visitor to the Izmailovo tourist complex, was awarded a souvenir and a calling card giving him the right to check in at the complex whenever he comes to Moscow. The Izmailovo residential area for 10,000 inhabitants, says complex maintenance deputy director M. Alexandrov, it was built shortly before the 1980 Olympics. Its five 30-storey tower blocks symbolize the five Olympic rings, each one boasting a particular Olympic colour. The Izmailovo is a five-star complex with a sauna, hard-surfaced, photo laboratory, post office, as well as theatre, air and railway booking offices.



Photo by Alex BORKIN

RIGA'S STUNT MEN

These are still taken during shooting at the Riga film studio. When it comes to anything dangerous stunt men replace actors.

The Riga's stunt men made their spectacular debut seven years ago when they were invited to take part in the movie "Robin Hood's Arrow". Since

then, many other Soviet studios have requested their services. As of today, they have 40 films to their credit.

Few of the Riga's stunt men are professionals. They regard stunts as a hobby. They are people of highly diverse occupation and background, people differing in character and ten-

perament. Janis Broks, for instance, is chief of the aesthetics design bureau at an electric engineering factory. Juris Krastins is a coach for the Daugava sports society, and Edgar Vercis is deputy chairman of the Riga district Soviet. All three are accomplished sportsmen and also share a willingness to test

Science and technology

COMPUTERS TAKE OVER

A water supply computer now helps guarantee the economical distribution of drinking water in Lithuania.

Data on drinking water needs are fed into the computer from all the cities in the republic, with the water supply being increased or cut accordingly.

The computer also checks that the water supply network is kept in good working order.

Computers are being used to an increasing extent by the republic's municipal authorities. They are responsible for the regular operation of trolleybuses and have achieved good results in the regulation of city lighting, saving millions of kW of electricity a year and releasing hundreds of people for other jobs.

NEW TYPE OF CITY TRANSPORT

Transport experts in Kiev, in the Ukraine, have invented a new form of city transport which is noiseless and without wheels.

The basic idea is quite simple, says designer Anatoly Konrat. We have invented a carriage with steel runners fixed underneath which glide noiselessly along small rubber cogs attached to stationary axes on either side of a concrete viaduct built above the ground. A train of such cars resembles a conveyor belt; each car, with enough space for up to 100 passengers, being powered by a linear electric motor made out of two elements.

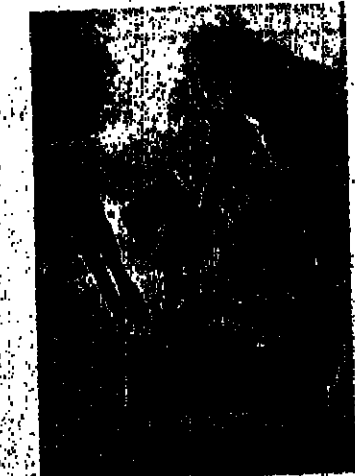
The first element is a stationary aluminium strip set up along the middle of the entire route, and the other, the moving part, is placed beneath the cars.

Thus the line itself, and the cars running on it amount to a 400 kW electric motor, which is enough to get the cars moving at speeds of 90 kph.

In principle the linear electric motor can propel vehicles up to speeds of 500 kph, but the first viaduct station in Kiev will have stops one to one and a half kilometres distant from each other, eliminating the need for high speed.

their abilities in extreme situations, and a fondness for the cinema.

● A stunt man at work. ● The training for a stunt man includes bareback horse riding, and falling from a galloping horse and from a car going at full speed.



VIEWPOINT

2,500,000 leave annually vocational training schools

By Alexander BULGAKOV,

Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Vocational and Technical Training

One can say today with satisfaction that the most difficult problem of training skilled labour, a problem which arises in many countries, has actually been solved in the USSR. It took several decades and there are still some difficulties but they are difficulties of growth.

The state system of vocational training is just part of the single system of people's education and is connected to various aspects of Soviet life.

A young man can get a highly skilled trade several ways. If he wants, he can join a training team in a factory straight after leaving secondary school. But the usual path to a skilled trade lies through vocational training schools. Every year 7.5 million of these schools turn out 2.5 million skilled labour annually. Over the last 20 years they have trained 35.5 million young builders and steelers, oilmen and textile workers, construction electricians and sales staff, tractor drivers and cooks. Young men and women have more than 1,500 trades to choose from in this country's vocational training schools. Special attention is being paid in such jobs as adjustment of the maintenance and repair of transfer lines, numerically controlled machine tools, automatic manipulators and microprocessors.

There are several types of vocational training school in the USSR, with the secondary school type being the most popular. They admit teenagers who have finished the 8th form in an ordinary school. In three years they complete their secondary education, having learnt a skill at the same time. There is another type of school where students who have completed secondary school can study for a further 12-18 months. A network of agricultural vocational training schools has been set up to train harvesters, tractor drivers and, etc.

More than 2.5 million vocational training school leavers will be joining plants, factories and agriculture this summer. They have already received job offers before leaving school. In most cases, they will work at places where they received their practical training, or they may be offered several jobs to choose from, according to their capabilities and inclinations. In any case, no one has to worry about being unemployed. In the USSR the right to work is guaranteed under the Constitution. Thanks to the planned nature of the national economy and the constantly increasing production, there has been an unemployment in the USSR for more than 50 years now.

Recent Soviet economic plans place considerable emphasis on developing the natural resources in this country's eastern regions. In Siberia and the Far East extensive construction programmes are being carried out which require many trades. This fact has been reflected in the development of vocational training. The school network in Siberia and the Far East does not yet completely satisfy the demand for skilled labour. New vocational training schools will soon be opened best to the large construction projects.

ENTERTAINMENT

'DOROTHEA': NEW KHRENNIKOV OPERA

The premiere has taken place at the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre in Moscow, of a new comic opera by the composer Tikhon Khrennikov, called "Dorothea". The libretto by poet Yakov Khlebnikov is based on "The Duenna", a comedy by Richard Sheridan.

The opera infects the audience with a joyful, mischievous mood as they follow with bated breath the ploys of the artful Dorothea.

Members of the cast include leading soloists Vladimir Roudnevskiy, Lydia Zakharovskaya, Galina Pisanenko, Leonid Bolotin—as well as younger singers like Vyacheslav Volynovskiy and Lyubov Kazarnovskaya. Chief artistic director, Ioakim Sharyov, is responsible for the production, and sets are by Alexander Lushin. Vladimir Korshukov conducts.

Tikhon Khrennikov has been cooperating with the company for a long time and therefore it was natural he should ask them to stage the first production of his new opera. It was in 1939 that the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Theatre produced "Storm", the composer's first opera; this was followed in 1950 by "A Son-in-Law Without Kith or Kin".

"Dorothea", therefore, is the company's third production of a Khrennikov opera.

CENTRAL MUSEUM OF THE REVOLUTION: RECONSTRUCTION

The reconstruction has started of one of the most beautiful buildings in Gorky Street, in Moscow. For the past fifty years this 200-year-old mansion in classical style has housed the Central Museum of the Revolution of the USSR.

It was back in the thirties, that the well-known Soviet architect Shchusev put forward a project for the reconstruction of the building, says the museum's director, F. Krotov. However nothing came of these plans. In the post-war years several out-houses were built at the back of the building and a house was built at the bottom of the yard. In the course of the present reconstruction work it is planned to unite all these buildings into a single complex. The centre of the new museum-complex will be the huge circular hall with cupola. There will be fifty-two halls with an overall area of 18 thousand square metres. This will considerably expand our potential, says the director. Whereas to date we have confined ourselves to acquainting visitors with mainly illustrative materials, now a more imaginative display will be possible. The museum is due to reopen on the eve of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution (1987).

Orlov library made available to Blok scholars

Vladimir Orlov is a Soviet literary critic and author of many books on the Russian poet Alexander Blok and on other poets of his time. Orlov's vast library numbering more than 10,000 volumes, includes practically all books by Blok published during the poet's lifetime. Altogether, there are about 70 such volumes.

Orlov has presented his collection to Blok Memorial Museum that in Leningrad where a special reading hall is being organized. Here the collection will

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

TATYANA TEREKHOVA



Scene from "La Bayadere": Gamzatti — Tatyana Terekhova, Solor—Konstantin Zaklinsky. Photo by Dmitry Kulikov

Prima ballerina Tatyana Terekhova from Leningrad's Kirov Ballet was asked which was her favourite role.

Her reply was Gamzatti in the ballet, "La Bayadere". I always enjoy performing in this ballet, she added. She first appeared as the imperious daughter of a Rajah, the proud, crafty and beautiful Gamzatti, ten years ago. Her performance won the hearts of theatrical Leningrad and also Paris, Rome, Madrid, Tokyo, Havana and Berlin to name just a few cities where she danced. When she came to Moscow to celebrate the theatre's 200th anniversary she danced her "crowning" part with her intricate precise arabesques, clear stops, and free, mighty jumps.

Tatyana Terekhova was born and bred in Leningrad. She associates this city with her difficult childhood and the unexpected discovery that she was in love with ballet, the first joys of creative dancing, and the incomparable happiness of public recognition. Tanya's father died when she was quite small, and she was reared by her mother, a worker in a Leningrad factory. Once, a neighbour with whom they shared a flat, spotted Tanya's talent for music and the precision and delicacy of her movements. She advised Tanya's mother to send the girl to a dancing school. This determined Tanya's future.

After she graduated from the Vaganova Ballet School, she was taken on by the Kirov Company. She embarked on her road to fame in the usual way from the corps de ballet. She danced any part that came her way. Her most coveted roles were preceded by dancing episodes in operas plus insignificant and occasional parts in ballets. She won a broad recognition at the 3rd International Contest of Ballet Dancers held in 1977 in Moscow where she, along with her partner-husband Sergei Bereznoi, won silver medals.

At the moment Tatyana is dancing nearly all the leading parts at the Kirov — Aurora, Kiri, Raymond and Odette-Odile, Laurencia and Miria. I like the classics, she says. Classical ballet has an inexhaustible language. Mind you, I like many modern productions too. I liked dancing the title part in Oleg Vinogradov's ballet, "Goryanka", the Devil Woman and Little Angels in Natalya Kossikina's and Vladimir Vasil'yev's "The Creation of the World", and Boris Blum's, "The Firebird".

This season, Terekhova has premiered in the ballets staged by Yuri Grigorovich, chief ballet master at the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow. She danced the Oriental princess Shirin in the ballet, "The Legend of Love". Leningrad audiences then saw her in the ballet, "The Stone Flower" as Mistress of the Copper Mountains, a fantastic woman-lizard, who commands Nature's creative forces.

Everything in Tatyana Terekhova's life comes second to ballet. After each performance the music sounds in her mind for a long time thereby helping her to recall what she did on stage so that in another performance the familiar image becomes illuminated with new colours. Dancing is my life, says the ballerina.

Yelena YEROFEYEVA

Classical music and Soviet Kirghizia

A concert by Kirghizia's first symphony orchestra took place in Frunze, the capital of this Central Asian Soviet republic. Dina Saliyeva, a graduate of the Moscow Conservatoire, played works by Bach, Purcell and other composers on an organ made in Czechoslovakia, recently installed in a concert hall in the capital.

Classical music has long been playing in modern Kirghizia, developing side by side with the more traditional folk music of this land of former nomads. The

republic has dozens of professional and amateur symphony orchestras, as well as opera and ballet. Symphonies, cantatas, oratorios, etc., have been written by national composers and there is a philharmonic society in the capital. The Kirghiz choreographer, (Ilan Sarbagatayev, a State Prize Winner of the USSR, has produced the ballet "Macbeth" based on Shakespeare's tragedy of the same name at the Malybayev Opera and Ballet Theatre in Frunze.

ANTHOLOGY IN SOUND

The literary editorial office of Melodia, the All-Union Recording Company, is busy working on a new project: a subscription series of 55 records entitled "Pages of Russian Poetry" (18th-20th centuries), an anthology in sound of the best Russian and Soviet poetry—from Lomonosov to this day.

The idea originated from poet Lev Ozerov who helped prepare the series. He says: it ap-

pears that the gems of Russian poetry are hard to fit even into this number of records.

Specialists on a particular poet or on a definite epoch in the history of Russian poetry assisted in compiling the records and wrote sleeve notes, while well-known actors were invited to read the verse.

Subscribers have already received several of the records in the anthology.

FACTS and EVENTS

Ballets. The first night has taken place at the musical theatre of Kabardino-Balkaria (an Autonomous Republic in the Northern Caucasus) of the first ever national Balkar ballet "The Legend of the Chegem Waterfall", with libretto by poet

M. Gelluyev and music by composers M. Zhelezayev and V. Dzhuzhin. The ballet makes wide use of dance folk elements.

Operas. The Estonia Theatre in Tallinn has premiered a new opera by a 75-year-old composer, E. Kapp. The opera, called "An Elusive Miracle", is based on an Andersen fairy tale.

An exhibition of works in the fine arts by two contemporary artists is now to be seen at the USSR Artists Union exhibition hall, in 25 Gorky Street, in Moscow. One is a medical designer — People's Artist Jiri Prader, from Czechoslovakia. The other — Dmitry Bistil (USSR) is well known to millions of bibliophiles. For many years he has been illustrating and designing books, and a display of his book illustrations is also included in the exhibition.

Dmitry Bistil, "Blood Brothers".

WHAT'S ON!

May 31-June 3

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 31—A concert by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble. Bolshoi Theatre performances by the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre (Leningrad): 1. 2 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet). 3 — Banevich, "The Story of Kai and Gerda" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.) Guest performances by the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre (Leningrad): 1. 2 — Prokofiev, "Romeo and Juliet" (ballet). 1, 2—Wagner "Lohengrin" (opera). 3 — Khrennikov, "Ballad of a Hussar" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (Pushkinakaya St.). Guest performances by the Vienna National Operetta Theatre: 2 — A gala concert. 3 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

Operetta Theatre (Pushkinakaya St.). 31 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus". 2 — Puchkin, "Wedding With the General". 3—Feltsman, "Let the Gullar Play".

Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradskiy Prospekt). 31 — Shostakovich, "The Nose". 3 — Stravinsky, "The Rake's Progress".

FILMS

Theo Against Everybody (FRG).

The story revolves around the car which was stolen from Theo and his companion. Their search for the car takes them all around Europe often where they find themselves in unexpected situations.

Cinema: "Temp" (5 Begovaya St.). Metro Begovaya.

The main hero, the State Traffic Inspector's office, is a very principled and uncompromising person.

Cinema: "Novoye" (47/24 Tezaryaya Kuzkova St.). Metro Kurakaya.

BUSINESS

USSR and Austria to exchange power

Verbundgesellschaft, the leading Austrian company in the power-generating industry, has held its annual conference in Vienna. Its general director noted that his organization provides for more than fifty per cent of the country's demand in electricity and that it is playing an active part in the establishment of a power bridge between Eastern and Western Europe.

The country and Verbundgesellschaft signed a twenty-year contract in September 1982 on

the exchange of electricity between the USSR and Austria. Under this agreement, the Soviet Union is to receive surplus electricity from Austrian power stations in summer, while the Austrian side is to be supplied with Soviet electricity in winter. This is vastly important for Austria, since 70 to 80 per cent of its electricity is produced at HEPs, which means the country has surplus electricity in summer and shortages of power in winter.

Books from Yugoslavia

Moscow's International Trade Centre is now the venue for "The Achievements of Yugoslav Polygraphy", an exhibition sponsored by the Graphotimpex foreign trade association and the USSR State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Distribution. On view are various books, brochures and art albums. Socio-political, fiction and other literature is also on display.

Yugoslav publishers are traditional participants at book shows in the USSR, particularly at the Moscow International book fairs, and Soviet books are well known in Yugoslavia. At the latest book fair in Belgrade, for example, V/O Mezhunarodnaya Kniga signed ten trade agreements worth 2,200,000 roubles with Yugoslavia covering the 1982-83 period.

WÄRTSILÄ ON THE SOVIET MARKET

The major Finnish joint-stock company Wärsilä and the Soviet Union have been cooperating for 50 years in scientific and technical spheres.

The goods of Wärsilä are well known to Soviet customers. For example, millions of copies of books and albums brought out by the publishing houses of Moscow and other Soviet cities were printed with the help of the equipment supplied to the USSR by this firm.

Shipbuilding is another im-

portant field of the company's activity. In answered orders placed by Soviet foreign trade organizations the shipyards in Turku have built more than 480 different ships—from river and sea icebreakers to tankers and multi-deck ocean-going liners. Many specialized ships, dredgers, bottom deepeners and floating cranes assembled at the Finnish yards operate on the Moskva River, on the lakes and rivers of the region.

Vyacheslav MOLOYAKOV

One of the most important conditions

Electricification in the shortest possible time—this is one of the most important conditions for successful implementation of profound social-economic transformations in Ethiopia, said Tadesse Aba Derash, general director of the national electricity supply administration.

The construction of large new

hydro-power stations, primarily the Melka-Wakane station, which is being constructed with Soviet technological cooperation, will allow the country's power potential to be increased considerably, he said. It is also planned to supply power over the next five years to about 250 towns and villages.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Artists Club (14/10 Kiyevskiy Val). Works by the Ukrainian painter A. Kolski: Transcarpathian landscapes, portraits, paintings and still life. Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro Park Kultury. Trolleybuses B, 10.

Exhibition Hall, Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments (8a Razina St.). Works by the Moscow artist Ye. Kiyuchevskaya in the "Outing Through Literary Moscow" exhibition, featuring Moscow's buildings, streets and lanes painted under the influence of the Russian classics as seen by the painter. Daily, except Saturday and Sunday, noon to 7 p.m. Metro Ploshchad Nogina.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL

Dynamo Stadium. 3 — Moscow Dynamo vs. Kutais Torpedo. 7 p.m.

This match resumes the national championship interrupted by the USSR participation in the Olympic elimination and European championships.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 1 and 3 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER

May 31-June 3

In Moscow, city and region, warm weather continuing, with night temperatures of 15°, 17°C and of 23°, 25°C during the day. Showers and thunderstorms are likely some days. SW. wind, 3-7 mps.

Egypt, Pakistan and the central and north-western areas of India are the hottest places in the Northern Hemisphere with temperatures of 42°, 43°C.

Energomashexport in Greece

V/O Energomashexport of the USSR will supply basic power equipment for the steam power station Amindolon, now under construction in Greece. The station is being built by an international consortium which includes, apart from Energomashexport, French and Greek firms.

Energomashexport has already accumulated experience as a part of the consortium. The association has to its credit major power projects in Argentina, Brazil, Iceland, and Canada. This will be the third power station in Greece. Three generating units with radial-axial turbines, each having a capacity of 103 megawatts, have been supplied for the Pournari hydropower station built together with the Brau-Bowari company (FRG).

The Kardis 920 megawatt thermal power station was put into operation in 1981. Its machine rooms were fitted out with Soviet steam turbines, electric generators, and other machines. West German firms also participated in the construction and equipment of the station.

For this station, Moscow experts developed a turbine with initial steam pressure of 170 atmospheres. The equipment proved to be economical: specific fuel consumption amounted to 1.9 million calories per kilowatt-hour. As to the noise level, the turbines also meet the client's high requirements.

The total capacity of Pournari and Kardis is about 15 per cent of the capacity of all of Greece's operating power stations. Once the 600 megawatt Amindolon thermal power station is included, the three capacity will comprise roughly 25 per cent of the total.

TASTE OF ITALIAN LIQUEUR IN THE HEART OF MOSCOW

A pretty young widow made a delicious liqueur Amaretto di Saronno in token of gratitude to Italian artist Bernardino Luini who did her portrait back in 1525 making her look like the Madonna while painting over the Santa Maria delle Grazie temple at Saronno, goes the legend recounted at the recent opening in Moscow's International Trade Centre of the Terrace bar which serves cocktails with Amaretto as one of its ingredients.

We have conceived this recreation spot for businessmen working in Moscow as a small Italian corner, says Franco Lucchella, director-general of the Techno company, who started the bar. Hopefully our guests will feel quite at home here, he confided. Incidentally, our firm has long been doing business with the Soviet Union for in-stance, we were an official supplier for the 22nd Olympics in Moscow and quite recently Techno arranged a symposium at the Marino state farm just outside Moscow, which has built a new holiday complex supplied by Italy.

I have long been in the Soviet market and have many friends here. I think that despite certain difficulties in world trade Italy will continue to be one of the major trading partners of the USSR.

Viktor TREVIN

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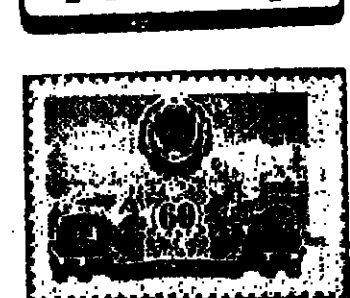
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TECHMASHEXPORT

Philately



Dedicated to Buryatia

The Ministry of Communications of the USSR has issued a postage stamp to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Buryat Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic in Eastern Siberia.

The four-kopek stamp has been designed by Yuri Kosorukov.

Intourist news

NEW INTOURIST CENTRE

Solnechny — a large Intourist centre has been built just beyond Moscow's circular road near the Warsaw Highway.

This centre includes a hotel for 400 guests, a conference hall, a Beloshka shop and bars. The hotel consists of 80 two-storey de luxe suites each with ground floor garage and bathroom, plus bedroom and lounge on the first floor.

The camp-site includes 48 two-room wooden houses, and a car park. The following camp-site will be opened in Solnechny this summer.

— Polakha is a Georgian restaurant. It is divided into 9 huts woven from willow branches, centered round a small pool, and can accommodate up to 80 people. Tourists can choose from a wide range of Georgian dishes and relax to light music.

— Chalkhona is a small oriental-style restaurant with 30 seats. Guests can sample a mixed tray of pickles, Azerbaizani pilau, Altai-Sambo, Buzkara pilau with vodka, and green tea.

— Polakha Gorodok is a small Russian restaurant. In its log cabins tourists can treat themselves to pancakes with caviar, jam or honey, and to kvass or tea.

The georgian Boleynsky cherkash the regular Intourist bus from the Mairapal Hotel to have a car from any Intourist hotel services bureau or Moscow Intourist agency.

Boris LOGOVIN